

## A NEW SERRATE-LEAVED CHRYSOPHYLLUM FROM BAHIA

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The species of Sapotaceae have almost always entire leaves. It is therefore understandable that when a young plant of this family with strongly spinose-serrate immense leaves up to four feet in length was introduced into Europe from Brazil it should have defied identification by botanists.

The first living plant of this "mystérieux végétal" in Europe was grown in the conservatory of Legrelle-d'Hanis, at Berchem, Belgium, where it was observed by Linden in 1846. Subsequently (1859, fide Index Kewensis) Linden named it Theophrasta imperialis. DeCaisne, also having only sterile material for study, believed it to belong in the Dilleniaceae and applied to it the manuscript name "Curatella speciosa." The genus of this plant was still uncertain in 1874 when an interesting article by Ed. André appeared in L'illustration Horticole; here the species was still referred to as "Theophrasta (?) imperialis", but its place in the Sapotaceae was recognized. Linden had already identified its correct family when he observed among a new shipment of seedlings a few seeds which had failed to germinate, so characteristic are the seeds in the Sapotaceae.

Chrysophyllum imperiale had been cultivated in Europe for thirty years before its genus was determined. An article by J. D. Hooker and a colored illustration of the species under the correct name appeared in Curtis's Botanical Magazine (1885). Hooker reported that a plant 20 feet high flowered in the Botanical Garden of Queens College, Cork, in 1884. By that date the species was in cultivation in various European conservatories, and it is currently treated in Bailey's The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture (1935).

In 1891 Pierre erected the genus Martiusella for this species. As distinguishing characters he noted the shorter calyx and corolla tubes, the basal attachment of the filaments and their greater length than in typical Chrysophyllum, the style villose almost to the summit, the longer raphe and thinner cotyledons. He failed to note the peculiar double fold of the filaments near their middle.

The new species described below has a long corolla-tube. The attachment of the filaments and villosity of the style are as noted by Pierre for Martiusella. The novelty was compared with a specimen of Glaziou 8230, Chrysophyllum imperiale, borrowed from the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM SUBSPINOSUM Monachino, sp. nov.

Arbor C. imperiale valde affinis, sed foliorum laminis minus dentatis subtus dense persistenteque fulvo-pubescentibus et calicibus minoribus valde differt.

Laticiferous trees, buttressed, 30--35 m. tall and 5--6 dm. in diameter, 20--25 m. to the first fork; branches rather stout, with grayish bark, glabrescent, the branchlets minutely grayish

pubescent, sharply ridged; leaf-scars shield-shaped, with 3 bundle-scars. Leaves immense, crowded near the ends of the branches; petioles 1.5--2.5 cm. long, minutely closely tomentose; blades thinly coriaceous, subelliptic to oblanceolate, 13--65 cm. long, 6--22 cm. broad, truncate or obtuse at base, rounded at apex, the margins minutely and irregularly spinose-serrate, the leaf-surface densely brown-tomentose when young, becoming glabrous above, but persistently rusty-pubescent beneath, the hairs crowded, 3- or 2-branched from the summit of an erect stalk, the secondary nerves 13--40 pairs, not greatly ascending (forming angles of 70 to 40 degrees), arcuate near the leaf-margins, somewhat impressed on the upper side of the leaf, the ribs and veins raised on the under side, the tertiary veins prominent, the reticulation open and sharply raised, the venulae forming a prominulous network on the upper side. Inflorescences in dense clusters above the leaf-scars on defoliated branches; pedicels 4--6 mm. long, minutely and closely appressed-tomentose; sepals 5, slightly united at the base, orbicular-ovate, 2--3 mm. long, rounded at the apex, closely appressed-tomentose outside, the outer sepals sparsely pubescent within, the inner sepals glabrous within, membranous and minutely fimbriate on the margins. Corolla well exerted from the calyx, cylindrical when fully expanded; corolla-tube about 2.5 mm. long, very sparsely appressed-pubescent in patches outside; corolla-lobes 5, ovate, 1.5--1.8 mm. long, somewhat acute at apex, glabrous. Complete stamens not seen (? reduced to sharp-pointed staminodes 1--1.3 mm. long); filaments attached near the base of the corolla-tube. Ovary densely hirsute, conical, merging into the style at the apex, 5-lobed; ovules axile-basally attached; style very short, about 0.3 mm. long, grooved; stigma obscurely 5-lobulate.

Type: Ricardo de Lemos Fróes 1050, Brazil, Bahia, basin of Rio Pardo, municipality Itambé, savanna, November 19, 1942, deposited in the Krukoff Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. "Macaco Jaqueira". The type collection examined consists of two sheets, one of flowering material, the other of a single large leaf; the former is selected as the type.

Additional material examined: R. de L. Fróes 1038, Brazil, Bahia, basin of Rio Catole Grande, municipality Conquista, São Paulinho, November 11, 1942, deposited in the Krukoff Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. "Macaco Jaqueira". This sheet contains sterile branches with leaves.

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#### A NOTE ON SCHLEGELIA AND DERMATOCALYX

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During the course of routine work in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden I encountered a collection by Ducke (256; Yale Ser. No. 32632) from São Gabriel filed incorrectly